The American forces were hardly nicely settled in the Philippines when Bishop James M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church came from India to preach the first sermon ever delivered by a Protestant missionary in the Philippines. A month later, on April 21, 1899, ^r- and Mrs. James B. Rodgers of the Presbyterian Church arrived, and thirty-odd years later are still active. The Protestant Episcopal Church elected in 1902 the Reverend Charles H. Brent to be Bishop of the Philippines, and he became internationally renowned. So the honor-roll runs on to include prominent Filipinos, like Camilo Osias, the former Resident Commissioner to the United States and President of the National University, and Jorge Bocobo, the President of the University of the Philippines.

The Protestant churches had to meet the problem of overlapping work, and they did so sensibly in 1901 in the organization of the Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands, which divided the Islands among the missions. So there are the Methodist Mission, the Baptist Mission, the United Brethren Mission, the Disciples Mission, the Presbyterian Mission, the American Board Mission (Congregational), the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and the Episcopal Mission. The Seventh-day Adventist Mission carried on missionary work, but is not a member of the National Christian Council, which has superseded the organization at first set up, known as the Evangelical Union. The Episcopalians have adopted a slightly different attitude from that of the other missions. They have confined their work to Americans, Eu-

ropeans, and pagans, except that the Moros have been afforded opportunities for betterment.

One notable achievement in church unity and toleration was brought to fruition with the formation of the Union Church in Manila. Another has been the organization of the United Evangelical Church, formed by the union of the three Filipino churches in Manila. The American Bible So-